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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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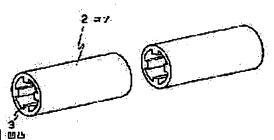
(54) CORE AND PRODUCTION OF RIBBON CORE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To inexpensively produce a core having high dimensional accuracy, not bonding a paper powder to a ribbon and capable of corresponding to many kinds of ribbon widths.

constitution: A core 2 has an almost hollow cylindrical shape and has uneven parts 3 fitted to a shaft member or the drive shaft provided to a printer main body formed to the inner peripheral surface thereof so that the cross-sectional shapes thereof in the diameter direction of the core become uniform and hold a ribbon on the outer peripheral surface thereof in a wound state. An axially long core 1 having an equal cross section in its diameter direction is molded by an extrusion mold and cut into necessary length to produce the core 2 having the same cross-sectional shape.





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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Irregularity which fits into a driving shaft which presented an abbreviation hollow cylinder configuration and was prepared in the inner skin at shank material or a printer main part Have so that a cross-section configuration of the direction of a path may become uniform, and are the process of a core for carrying out winding maintenance, and a cross section of the direction of a path makes a ribbon equal to a cross-section configuration of said direction of a path at the peripheral face. A process of a core characterized by manufacturing a core which has the same cross-section configuration by cutting this long core to required length after forming a long long core in shaft orientations by extrusion molding.

[Claim 2] (a) Irregularity which fits into a driving shaft which presented an abbreviation hollow cylinder configuration and was prepared in the inner skin at shank material or a printer main part A production process which carries out extrusion molding of the long core which it has so that a cross-section configuration of the direction of a path may become uniform, (b) -- a production process which cuts said long core according to width of face of a broad ribbon, and winds said broad ribbon around a periphery of this core, and (c) -- a process of a ribbon core characterized by consisting of a production process which cuts further a broad ribbon core around which a broad ribbon was wound according to width of face of a desired ribbon.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the process of a core and a ribbon core. It is related with the process of the core which can manufacture cheaply in more detail the core by which fits into shank material or a driving shaft, and a rotation drive is carried out to high degree of accuracy, and the process of the ribbon core which can manufacture cheaply the ribbon core which comes to wind a ribbon around the periphery of a core to high degree of accuracy.

[0002] In addition, in this specification, a ribbon is a large concept which shows the band-like thing which can carry out winding maintenance to a cylindrical shape-like core. Therefore, the correction tape which comes to apply the material imprinted on [other than the ink ribbon of the pressure-sensitive mold used for a printer or a sensible-heat mold] band-like plastic film in the shape of a film, adhesive tape, a marker tape (what made the marker pen the imprint tape type), the tape that carried out the laminating of the receptor, receptor, and ink ribbon for tape printers are contained.

[0003]

[Description of the Prior Art] Usually, as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, the core 41 which winds and holds [winding] a ribbon is a hollow object which presents the shape of a cylindrical shape, and the driving shaft prepared in the bore side of the edge of this hollow object at the shank material 42 or a printer main part is inserted. And for example, the niting pawl 43 is formed in the peripheral face of the shank material 42, and the notch 44 which can fit into this niting pawl 43 is formed in the end face 45 of the side in which the shank material 42 of a core 41 is inserted (refer to JP,4-67065,U). Here, when shank material does not insert a core in a driving shaft directly, it is made to intervene between a driving shaft and a core, or as a ribbon begins to be rolled from a core, it is for making supporter material support a core free [rotation], and it is usually attached in the both ends of a core.

[0004] This notch 44 also has the duty into which the paper winding shaft of the ribbon reel (spooling machine) for rolling round the ribbon cut in the manufacturing process by the predetermined width-of-face size other than the duty into which the driving shaft in which the core 41 was formed by the printer main part is made to fit on that periphery is made to fit, and has prevented the skid of each core. Moreover, notching is prepared also as niting after insertion of the shank material inserted in the cylinder both ends of a core.

[0005] Generally such a core is a product made of paper from the field of a price, and the process consists of a production process which prepares notching in one edge of the production process which cuts the production process which manufactures the paper tube of the hollow cylinder object which has a required path, and the manufactured paper tube into round slices according to the width of face of the ribbon to be used, and the paper tube cut into round slices, or both edges by machining.

[0006] Moreover, in order to have manufactured the ribbon core around which the desired small ribbon was wound, the broad ribbon is cut by a small margin, and the production process which rolls round the small ribbon on the periphery of a small core was needed. In addition, it sets on these specifications, a core means the core material for winding-holding or rolling round a ribbon, and what is carrying out

winding maintenance of the ribbon is said to the periphery of such a core as a ribbon core (pancake). [0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In order to have to manufacture notching, having to apply [one / every] it to a machine tool made from the above-mentioned paper tube, it is very time and effort and has the problem that a manufacturing cost costs dearly. Moreover, there is also a problem of becoming the further cost rise for raising the dimensional accuracy of notching.

[0008] Furthermore, when humidity becomes high with the core made from a paper tube, it swells in the length direction or the direction of a path, a size changes, and there are a problem that dimensional accuracy is not good, and a problem of the amount of [of the paper tube it is / paper tube / the engagement section of a paper tube and the driving shaft of a printer main part] notch wearing out, and paper powder arising, and adhering to a ribbon.

[0009] Moreover, the activity which winds a ribbon around a core is time and effort, when rolling a narrow ribbon especially, and it has the problem of being easy to produce volume turbulence. [0010] Furthermore, there is a problem that the core of varieties must be manufactured from what has

narrow width of face to a large thing corresponding to the ribbon size of varieties.

[0011] Were made in order to solve the above conventional problems, and dimensional accuracy does not make paper powder adhere to a ribbon highly, but this invention aims at offering the process of the core which can manufacture cheaply the core and ribbon core which can respond also to the ribbon width of face of varieties, and a ribbon core.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Irregularity which fits into a driving shaft which a process of a core of this invention presented an abbreviation hollow cylinder configuration, and was prepared in the inner skin at shank material or a printer main part Have so that a cross-section configuration of the direction of a path may become uniform, and are the process of a core for carrying out winding maintenance, and a cross section of the direction of a path makes a ribbon equal to a cross-section configuration of said direction of a path at the peripheral face. After forming a long long core in shaft orientations by extrusion molding, it is characterized by manufacturing a core which has the same cross-section configuration by cutting this long core to required length.

[0013] Moreover, a process of a ribbon core of this invention presents (a) abbreviation hollow cylinder configuration. Irregularity which fits into a driving shaft prepared in the inner skin at shank material or a printer main part A production process which carries out extrusion molding of the long core which it has so that a cross-section configuration of the direction of a path may become uniform, (b) -- a production process which cuts said long core according to width of face of a broad ribbon, and winds said broad ribbon around a periphery of this core, and (c) -- it is characterized by consisting of a production process which cuts further a broad ribbon core around which a broad ribbon was wound according to width of face of a desired ribbon.

[0014]

[Function] The process of the core of this invention can manufacture the core which comes to prepare the irregularity which fits into the driving shaft prepared in inner skin at shank material or a printer main part, and since the cross section of the direction of a path is uniform, first, this core is manufactured as a long core by extrusion molding, it continues and can be manufactured by cutting the long core manufactured by making it that appearance to required width of face. Therefore, dimensional accuracy can be raised while being able to skip the production process needed conventionally called formation of notching for making a core fit into shank material etc.

[0015] Moreover, since the process of the ribbon core of this invention has the uniform cross-section configuration of the direction of a path of a core, a long picture-like core (long core) is formed by extrusion molding (production process (a)), and after cutting after it the long core manufactured by carrying out in this way according to the width of face of the broad ribbon wound around that periphery, the broad ribbon concerned is wound (production process (b)). At this production process (b), since the width of face of a ribbon is wide, a ribbon can be rolled comparatively easily.

[0016] Furthermore, the broad ribbon core around which the broad ribbon was wound can be cut to a

request, and it can deal in a small ribbon core (production process (c)). At this production process (c), the production process which cuts a core, and the production process which cuts a ribbon are made at once, and a production process is simplified very much.

[Example] Hereafter, based on an accompanying drawing, the process of the core of this invention and a ribbon core is explained. Drawing 1 is [explanatory drawing, drawing 3, and drawing 4 of a ribbon core of one example of explanatory drawing of one example of the process of the core of this invention and drawing 2] use explanatory drawing of a core and a ribbon core. [of this invention] [of a process] [0018] First, the process of the core of this invention is explained based on drawing 1. In drawing 1, 1 is a long core formed of extrusion molding, and can manufacture a core 2 by cutting this to required width of face. This core 2 has the irregularity 3 which can fit into slot 4a prepared in the peripheral face of the driving shaft 4 as shown in that inner skin at drawing 3, or slot 5a prepared in the peripheral face of the shank material 5 as shown in drawing 4. A driving shaft 4 is formed in a printer main part, by fitting into this, drives a core and rolls round a ribbon to the peripheral face.

[0019] The long core 1 is obtained by carrying out extrusion molding of the thermoplastics, such as APS plastics, an AS resin polyacetal (POM), vinyl chloride resin polyacetal (PE), polystyrene (PS).

ABS plastics, an AS resin, polyacetal (POM), vinyl chloride resin, polyethylene (PE), polystyrene (PS), and a polycarbonate (PC), according to a conventional method. Although the paper tube etc. was conventionally used abundantly as a material of a core It is not necessary to process the notch for the niting of a core with a machine tool, and a cost cut can be aimed at by using ABS plastics, an AS resin, and POM especially in the process of this invention. And it remains by the manufacturing process or there is no possibility that end powder, such as paper powder which is in the middle of use and is produced by contact to a driving shaft or shank material, may adhere to the ribbon held at the periphery side. Moreover, since ABS plastics, an AS resin, and POM are not swollen with humidity, they can raise dimensional accuracy.

[0020] A core 2 cuts the above-mentioned long core 1 to required width of face by the cutter. The width of face of the ribbon wound around a core 2 changes with what is used. However, according to the process of the core of this invention, the production process which forms notching one by one by machining is not needed like before, but it can deal in the core 2 which can respond to various demands by the very easy activity that moreover cutting into round slices by the cutter is only.

[0021] Next, the process of the ribbon core of this invention is explained based on drawing 2.

[0022] In drawing 2, the broad ribbon core 11 is a ribbon core which wound the broad ribbon 13 concerned around the periphery of the core 12 cut corresponding to the width of face of the broad ribbon 13. By that for which the broad ribbon 13 is used, for example, facsimile, a bar code printer, the issue-of-banknotes machine, the video printer, the printer for CAD, and the medical-application printer, the core 12 as a supply core is used for the broad ribbon core 11 as a winding core.

[0023] However, by that for which the small ribbon 14 with width of face narrower than this is used, for example, the printer for word processors, a typewriter, the tape printer, the printer for personal computer terminals, the correction tape cassette, and the adhesive tape cassette, the small ribbon core 15 which cut the broad ribbon core 11 into round slices with the slicer with the core 12 is used as a supply core. [0024] In a production process (a), the production process which deals in the long core 1 by extrusion molding is the same as that of the process of the long core 1 in the process of the above-mentioned core. [0025] At a production process (b), the long core 1 obtained according to the production process (a) is cut according to the width of face of the broad ribbon 13. The core 12 cut such is applied to a ribbon reel (spooling machine), and the peripheral face is made to roll round the broad ribbon 13. At this time, the irregularity 6 prepared in the inner skin of a core 12 can be made to be able to fit into the paper winding shaft of a ribbon reel, and the rotation drive of the core 12 can be carried out by it.

[0026] At a production process (c), the round slice of the broad ribbon core 11 obtained at the production process (b) is carried out to desired width of face using a slicer etc., and the small ribbon core 15 is manufactured. In that case, there are few dimensional changes by humidity like the conventional paper tube, and it can deal in the high core and ribbon core of dimensional accuracy.

[0027] Thus, since cutting of a broad ribbon and a core is made at once as compared with having wound

the ribbon around the core made from a paper tube which has the conventional notching, and having manufactured the ribbon core according to the process of the ribbon core of this invention, a production process can be lessened and a cost cut can be aimed at.

[0028] Furthermore, according to the process of the core of this invention, and a ribbon core, it can deal in various cores and ribbon cores of width of face easily to the core 9 which holds the broad ribbon 10 as shown in <u>drawing 4</u> from the core 7 holding the ribbon 8 with narrow width of face as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. In addition, the driving shaft with which the driving shaft 4 was formed in the core 9 at the shank material 5 or a printer main part is inserted in a core 7, respectively.

[Effect of the Invention] Paper powder etc. is not produced by contact friction with a driving shaft etc., for example, when a ribbon is an ink ribbon, the ink imprinted is not made to produce a blur, while according to the process of the core of this invention, and a ribbon core there are few dimensional changes by humidity and they are the high core and ribbon core of dimensional accuracy, since it is not a thing using the core made from a paper tube like before.

[0030] Moreover, since the cross-section configuration of a core is uniform, the core of the width of face for which it asks simply only by cutting the long core formed of extrusion molding in a required size is obtained. Moreover, a broad ribbon can be wound around the surroundings of the core cut according to the broad ribbon, and it can deal in a desired small ribbon core by cutting these at once. Therefore, while being able to mass-produce and being able to aim at a cost cut, the ribbon core of all sizes can be easily manufactured from the object for narrow ribbons to the object for broad ribbons.

[0031] Furthermore, in the manufacturing process of a long core, raw materials and the processing methods, such as thermoplastics, can be changed and the dimensional accuracy and the mechanical engine performance of a core can be raised further.

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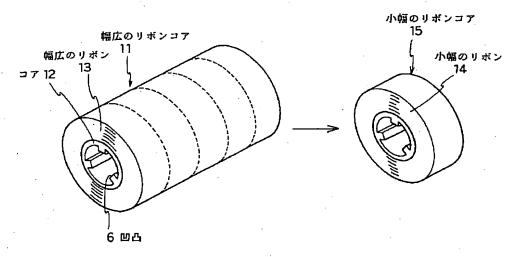
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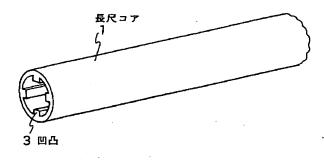
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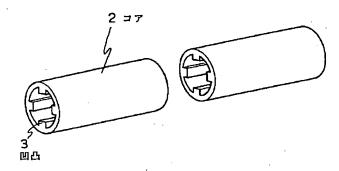
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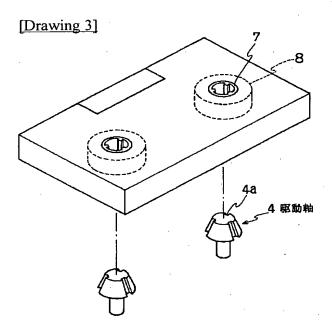
[Drawing 2]



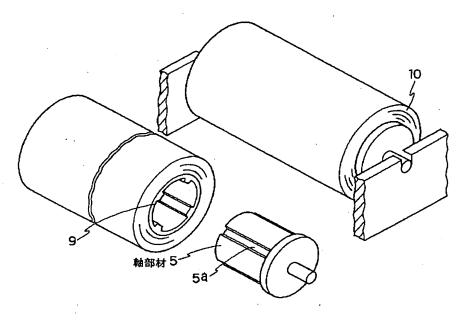
[Drawing 1]

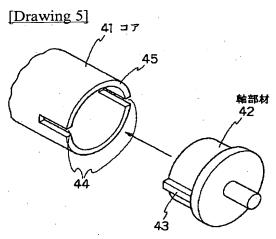






[Drawing 4]





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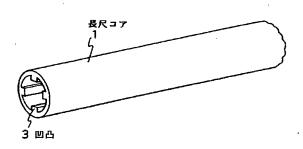
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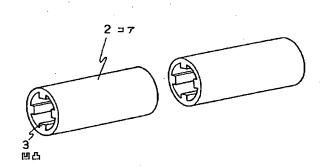
(54) 【発明の名称】 コアおよびリポンコアの製法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 寸法精度が高く紙粉をリボンに付着させず、 多種類のリボン幅にも対応できるコアを安価に製造する ことができる製法を提供する。

【構成】 略中空円筒形状を呈し、その内周面に軸部材 または印字装置本体に設けられた駆動軸に嵌合する凹凸 を、径方向の断面形状が一様となるように有し、その外 周面にリボンを巻回保持するためのコアの製法。径方向 の断面が前記径方向の断面形状と等しくして、軸方向に 長い長尺コアを押出成型によって形成した後、該長尺コ アを必要な長さに切断することによって同一断面形状を 有するコアを製造することを特徴としている。





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 略中空円筒形状を呈し、その内周面に軸部材または印字装置本体に設けられた駆動軸に嵌合する凹凸を、径方向の断面形状が一様となるように有し、その外周面にリボンを巻回保持するためのコアの製法であって、径方向の断面が前記径方向の断面形状と等しくして、軸方向に長い長尺コアを押出成型によって形成した後、該長尺コアを必要な長さに切断することによって同一断面形状を有するコアを製造することを特徴とするコアの製法。

【請求項2】 (a) 略中空円筒形状を呈し、その内周面に軸部材または印字装置本体に設けられた駆動軸に嵌合する凹凸を、径方向の断面形状が一様となるように有する長尺コアを押し出し成形する工程、(b) 前記長尺コアを幅広のリボンの幅に合わせて切断し、該コアの外周に前記幅広のリボンを巻く工程、および(c) 幅広のリボンが巻回された幅広リボンコアを、所望のリボンの幅に合わせてさらに切断する工程からなることを特徴とするリボンコアの製法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明はコアおよびリボンコアの 製法に関する。さらに詳しくは、軸部材または駆動軸に 嵌合し回転駆動されるコアを安価にかつ高精度に製造す ることができるコアの製法、および、コアの外周にリボ ンが巻回されてなるリボンコアを安価にかつ高精度に製 造することができるリボンコアの製法に関する。

【0002】なお、本明細書においてリボンとは円筒形状のコアに巻回保持しうる帯状のものを示す広い概念である。したがって、印字装置に用いられる感圧型や感熱型のインクリボンの他に、帯状のプラスチックフィルムの上に転写する物質を膜状に塗布してなる修正テープや粘着テープ、マーカテープ(マーカペンを転写テープタイプにしたもの)、テーププリンター用のレセプタやレセプタとインクリボンとを積層したテープなども含まれる。

[0003]

【従来の技術】通常、図5に示されるように、リボンを 巻回および巻取保持するコア41は略円筒形状を呈する 中空体であり、該中空体の端部の内径側に軸部材42や 40 印字装置本体に設けられた駆動軸が挿入される。そし て、たとえば、軸部材42の外周面には回転止め爪43 が設けられており、この回転止め爪43に嵌合しうる切 欠44がコア41の軸部材42が挿入される側の端面4 5に設けられている(実開平4-67065号公報参 照)。ここで、軸部材とは、コアを直接、駆動軸に挿入 しないばあいに、駆動軸とコアのあいだに介在させた り、コアからリボンが巻き出されるようにコアを支持部 材に回転自在に支持させるためのものであり、通常、コ アの両端に嵌着される。 50 2

【0004】この切欠44は、コア41を印字装置本体に設けられた駆動軸に嵌合させる役目の他に、製造工程において所定の幅寸法に切断されたリボンをその外周に巻き取るためのリボン巻取機(スプーリングマシン)の巻取軸に嵌合させる役目をも有しており、それぞれのコアの空回りを防いでいる。また、切欠はコアの筒両端部に挿入する軸部材の挿入後における回転止めとしても設けられている。

【0005】とのようなコアは価格の面から一般的に紙 製であり、その製法は、必要な径を有する中空円筒体の 紙管を製造する工程、製造された紙管を、使用するリボ ンの幅に合わせて輪切りにする工程、輪切りにされた紙 管の一方の端部、あるいは両方の端部に切欠を機械加工 により設ける工程からなる。

【0006】また、所望の小幅のリボンが巻回されたリボンコアを製造するには、幅広のリボンを小幅に切断しておき、その小幅のリボンを、小幅のコアの外周に巻き取る工程を必要としていた。なお、本明細書において、コアとはリボンを巻回保持または巻き取るための中心部20 材をいい、そのようなコアの外周にリボンを巻回保持しているものをリボンコア(パンケーキ)という。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前述の紙管製のコアは、ひとつずつ工作機械にかけて切欠を製造しなければならないため非常に手間であり製造コストが高くつくという問題がある。また、切欠の寸法精度を上げるにはさらなるコストアップとなってしまうという問題もある。【0008】さらに、紙管製のコアでは、湿度が高くなると、長さ方向や径方向に膨潤して寸法が変化して寸法精度が良くないという問題や、紙管と印字装置本体の駆動軸との係合部である紙管の切欠き部分が磨耗して紙粉が生じリボンに付着するという問題がある。

【0009】また、コアにリボンを巻く作業は、とくに 幅狭なリボンを巻くばあいに手間であり、巻き乱れが生 じやすいという問題がある。

【0010】さらに、幅の狭いものから広いものまで多種類のリボンサイズに対応して、多種類のコアを製造しなければならないという問題がある。

【0011】本発明は、前記のような従来の問題を解決するためになされたもので、寸法精度が高く紙粉をリボンに付着させず、多種類のリボン幅にも対応できるコアおよびリボンコアを安価に製造することができるコアおよびリボンコアの製法を提供することを目的とする。

[0012]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明のコアの製法は、略中空円筒形状を呈し、その内周面に軸部材または印字装置本体に設けられた駆動軸に嵌合する凹凸を、径方向の断面形状が一様となるように有し、その外周面にリボンを巻回保持するためのコアの製法であって、径方向の断面が前記径方向の断面形状と等しくして、軸方向に長

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い長尺コアを押出成型によって形成した後、該長尺コア を必要な長さに切断することによって同一断面形状を有 するコアを製造することを特徴としている。

【0013】また、本発明のリボンコアの製法は、

(a) 略中空円筒形状を呈し、その内周面に軸部材また は印字装置本体に設けられた駆動軸に嵌合する凹凸を、 径方向の断面形状が一様となるように有する長尺コアを 押し出し成形する工程、(b)前記長尺コアを幅広のリ ボンの幅に合わせて切断し、該コアの外周に前記幅広の リボンを巻く工程、および(c)幅広のリボンが巻回さ れた幅広リボンコアを、所望のリボンの幅に合わせてさ らに切断する工程からなることを特徴としている。

[0014]

【作用】本発明のコアの製法は、内周面に軸部材または 印字装置本体に設けられた駆動軸に嵌合する凹凸を設け てなるコアを製造するものであり、このコアは径方向の 断面が一様であるため、まず、押出成形によって長尺コ アとして製造し、つづいて、その様にして製造された長 尺コアを必要な幅に切断することによって製造すること ができる。したがって、軸部材などにコアを嵌合させる ための切欠の形成といった従来必要とされた工程が省略 できるとともに、寸法精度を上げることができる。

【0015】また、本発明のリボンコアの製法は、コア の径方向の断面形状が一様であるため、長尺状のコア (長尺コア)を押出成形によって形成し(工程

(a))、そののち、この様にして製造された長尺コア を、その外周に巻回する幅広のリボンの幅に合わせて切 断してから、当該幅広のリボンを巻回する(工程

(b))。この工程(b)では、リボンの幅が広いた め、比較的簡単にリボンを巻くことができる。

【0016】さらに、幅広のリボンが巻回された幅広り ボンコアを、所望に切断して小幅のリボンコアをうると とができる(工程(c))。この工程(c)では、コア を切断する工程と、リボンを切断する工程が一度になさ れ、工程が非常に簡素化される。

[0017]

【実施例】以下、添付図面に基づいて本発明のコアおよ びリボンコアの製法について説明する。図1は本発明の コアの製法の一実施例の説明図、図2は本発明のリボン コアの製法の一実施例の説明図、図3および図4はコア 40 およびリボンコアの使用説明図である。

【0018】まず、図1に基づいて本発明のコアの製法 を説明する。図1において、1は押出成形によって形成 される長尺コアであり、これを必要な幅に切断すること によってコア2を製造することができる。このコア2 は、その内周面に、図3に示されるような駆動軸4の外 周面に設けられる溝4a、または、図4に示されるよう な軸部材5の外周面に設けられる溝5 aに嵌合しうる凹 凸3を有している。駆動軸4は印字装置本体に設けられ されその外周面にリボンを巻き取る。

【0019】長尺コア1は、ABS樹脂、AS樹脂、ポ リアセタール(POM)、塩化ビニル樹脂、ポリエチレ ン (PE)、ポリスチレン (PS)、ポリカーボネート (PC) などの熱可塑性樹脂を常法にしたがって押出し 成形することによってえられる。コアの材料としては従 来より紙管などが多用されていたが、本発明の製法では とくに、ABS樹脂、AS樹脂、POMを用いることに よってコアの回転止めのための切欠きを工作機械で加工 する必要がなくコストダウンが図れ、かつ、製造工程で 残留したり、使用途中で駆動軸や軸部材との接触により 生じる紙粉などの切り粉が外周側に保持されたリボンに 付着するおそれがない。また、ABS樹脂、AS樹脂、 POMは、湿度により膨潤しないので寸法精度を向上さ せることができる。

【0020】コア2は、前述の長尺コア1をカッターで 必要な幅に切断したものである。コア2に巻回されるリ ボンの幅は、使用されるものによって異なる。しかし、 本発明のコアの製法によると、従来のように、機械加工 により一つ一つ切欠を形成する工程を必要とせず、しか も、カッターで輪切りにするだけという非常に簡単な作 業で、様々な要求に対応しうるコア2をうることができ

【0021】次に、本発明のリボンコアの製法を図2に 基づいて説明する。

【0022】図2において、幅広のリボンコア11は幅 広のリボン13の幅に対応して切断されたコア12の外 周に、当該幅広のリボン13を巻いたリボンコアであ る。幅広のリボン13が使用されるもの、たとえば、フ ァックス、バーコードプリンター、発券機、ビデオプリ ンター、CAD用プリンター、医療用プリンターなどで は、幅広のリボンコア11が供給コアとして、またコア 12が巻取コアとして使用される。

【0023】しかし、これより幅の狭い小幅のリボン1 4が使用されるもの、たとえばワープロ用プリンター、 タイプライター、テーププリンター、パソコン端末用プ リンター、修正テープカセット、粘着テープカセットな どでは、幅広のリボンコア11をコア12とともにスラ イサーで輪切りにした小幅のリボンコア15が供給コア として使用される。

【0024】工程(a) において、押出成形により長尺 コア1をうる工程は、前述のコアの製法における長尺コ ア1の製法と同様である。

【0025】工程(b)では、工程(a)によってえら れた長尺コア1を幅広のリボン13の幅に合わせて切断 する。そのように切断されたコア12をリボン巻取機 (スプーリングマシン) にかけ、その外周面に幅広のリ ボン13を巻き取らせる。このとき、コア12の内周面 に設けられた凹凸6をリボン巻取機の巻取軸に嵌合させ るものであり、これに嵌合することによってコアは駆動 50 ることができ、それによってコア12を回転駆動するこ

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とができる。

【0026】工程(c)では、工程(b)でえられた幅広のリボンコア11を、スライサーなどを用いて所望の幅に輪切りして小幅のリボンコア15を製造する。そのはあい、従来の紙管のように湿度による寸法変化が少なく、寸法精度の高いコアおよびリボンコアをうることができる。

【0027】このように、本発明のリボンコアの製法によれば、従来の切欠を有する紙管製のコアにリボンを巻いてリボンコアを製造していたのに比較すると、幅広の 10 リボンおよびコアの切断が一度になされるため、工程を少なくすることができ、コストダウンを図ることができる。

【0028】さらに、本発明のコアおよびリボンコアの製法によれば、図3に示されるような幅の狭いリボン8を保持するコア7から、図4に示されるような幅広のリボン10を保持するコア9まで、種々の幅のコアおよびリボンコアを簡単にうることができる。なお、コア7には駆動軸4が、コア9には軸部材5または印字装置本体に設けられた駆動軸がそれぞれ挿入される。

[0029]

【発明の効果】本発明のコアおよびリボンコアの製法によれば、従来のように紙管製のコアを用いたものではないので、湿度による寸法変化が少なく、寸法精度の高いコアおよびリボンコアであるとともに、駆動軸などとの接触摩擦によって紙粉などを生じることがなく、たとえば、リボンがインクリボンであったばあいには、転写されるインクにかすれを生じさせることがない。

【0030】また、コアの断面形状が一様であるため押出し成形によって形成された長尺コアを必要な寸法に切*30

*断するだけで簡単に所望する幅のコアがえられる。また、幅広のリボンに合わせて切断されたコアの周りに幅 広のリボンを巻いて、これらを一度に切断することによって所望の小幅のリボンコアをうることができる。 したがって、大量生産が可能であり、コストダウンを図れる とともに、幅狭リボン用から幅広リボン用まであらゆる サイズのリボンコアを簡単に製造することができる。 【0031】さらに、長尺コアの製造工程においては、熱可塑性樹脂などの原材料や加工方法を変更し、コアの 寸法精度や機械的性能をさらに向上させることができ

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【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明のコアの製法の一実施例の説明図であ ス

【図2】本発明のリボンコアの製法の一実施例の説明図である。

【図3】コアおよびリボンコアの使用説明図である。

【図4】コアおよびリボンコアの使用説明図である。

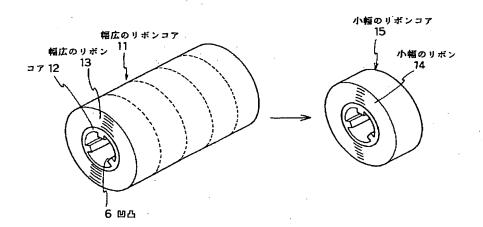
【図5】従来のコアの説明図である。

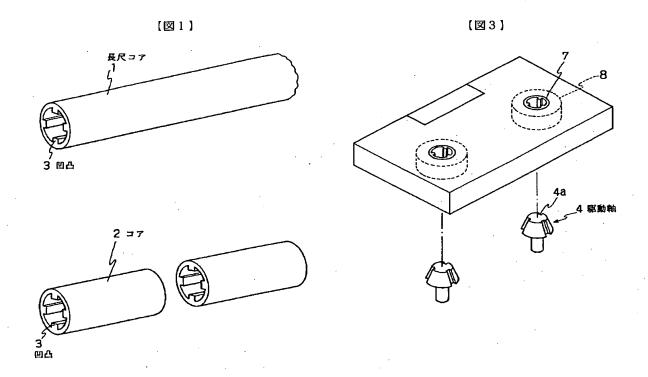
20 【符号の説明】

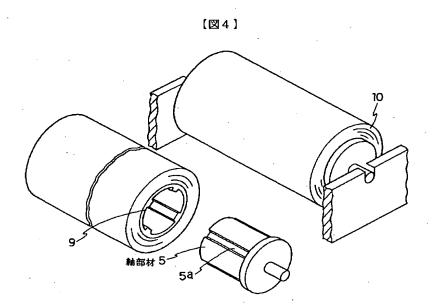
る。

- 1 長尺コア
- 2 コア
- 3、6 凹凸
- 4 駆動軸
- 5 軸部材
- 11 幅広のリボンコア
- 12 コア
- 13 幅広のリボン
- 14 小幅のリボン
- 15 小幅のリボンコア

【図2】







【図5】

